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THE CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES ITS HISTORY, AND IS STEADILY IN-

FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1893.

## SIX PAGES.

MEETINGS TO NIGHT.

Washington Chapter, Masons, Masonic Hines Lodge, K. of P., Schiller Hall.
Damon Lodge, K. of P., Corcoran Hall,
Myrtle Lodge, K. of P., Central Hall.
Union Lodge, L. O. O. F., Odd-Fellows' Hall.

Unity Lodge, I. O. O. F., Powell's Hall. Opochisto Tribe, I. O. R. M., Cersley's an Tribe, L O. R. M., Jr. O. U. A.

ond Lodge, K. of H., Ellett's Hall. Virginia Lodge, Golden Chain, Ellett's New South Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Jr.

O. U. A. M. Hall, Rescue Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall.

Shockoe Council R. A., Central Hall.

Court No. 68, E. L. of A., Owen's Hall.

Sidney Lodge, I. O. G. T., Belvidere Hall.

East-End Lodge I. O. G. T., Springfield

Hail.
Richmond Lodge, K. G. E., Eagle Hall.
Lee Lodge, Golden Shore, Central Hall.
Friendship Lodge, K. of P., Toney's Hall.
Company "A," First Regiment, Armory.
R. E. Lee Camp, C. V., Lee Camp Hall.
Fulton Lodge, Tonti, Powhatan Hall.

The commissioners appointed by Secretary Gresham to investigate customhouse methods in New York have made a tremendous find. They have discovered that all the tobacco imported from all points for cigar wrappers for the eleven months ended in May was only enough to wrap 80,000,000 cigars, whereas United States each of whom make double that amount every year. Where the duty for the wrappers for that immense amount of cigars has gone to is the burning question that the commissioners want answered. It looks as if the Government has been defrauded to the extent of \$3,000,000 a year by the employes of the New York custom-house,

Ex-President Harrison is believed to be actively in the field for 1896. Whenever he has opened his mouth so far to criticise Mr. Cleveland or the Democratic administration he has invariably put his foot into it, and it is hardly probable that the people would be again willing to put him in position to turn loose another herd of "wild horses," such as characterized his last administration, upon the country. As Mr. Cleveland is rapidly training and getting under control these Republican wild animate, the voters will be of the opinion that nereafter the reins had better be entrusted to Democratic

The Brooklyn Eagle prints a letter from David Dudley Field, showing why the United States are plural States, instead of a singular, concrete body, and suggests that "the nation which the United States collectively constitute could well have a more condensed name than the United States of America." Certainly. Let us call "the nation" aforesaid Columbia, Washington, New Britain, or something of that sort, and then let us elect an Emperor at once. What is the use of taking all these short cuts towards imperialism?

The French love war, especially when they have the advantage. As soon as the Government announced that it was determined to hold Siam to a strict account for the murder of a French inspector of native militia, and that it will insist on Siamese observance of treaty rights, the chamber, which a moment before was split up into factions, gave an unanimous vote of confidence in the Government. The mercurial French evidently need something to divert attention from home affairs.

The State of Washington will, it is reported, dedicate, at the World's Fair in September, the tallest flagstaff that has ever been known, and will also at the same time cut 20,000 watermelons. As the watermelon is out of season in September, and is, therefore, a very un healthy fruit at that time, we may expect, if we allow half a melon to each person present, to hear of 40,000 stck Washingtonians during the early part of next fall.

The Philadelphia Record makes a good point when it says that of the \$800,000,000 in Government notes of one kind and by Russia. In the same way she underanother in circulation among the 65,000,000 people who live in the United States nobody has asked the Government to redeem any of its notes in silver. Nobody wants the silven Everybody wants gold. make sucroachments upon Siam that

THE DISPATCH GETS IN DEEPER AND DEEPER.

There is nothing like discussion for

arriving at truth. The Dispatch says that the Supreme Court of the United States decided that the act of Congress imposing a tax of 10 per cent. on the issues of State Banks is a constitutional exercise of authority by Congress, and that the act must therefore be conceded to be constitutional. We shall not deny that the Supreme Court has made this But we reply that prior to the war no man who had the slightest regard for his reputation as a constitutional lawyer would have claimed that Congress had any power whatever to pass such an act; that it was passed during the war by a revolutionary Congress to aid in concentrating in the hands of the Government, for the successful prosecution of the war, all the financial resources of the country; that the decision of the Supreme Court was made directly after the war, when the minds of all men were more or less infected by the new view of the Government, which the war had forced on them, and that it was practically, therefore, a war decision; and that as all men who know anything whatever of the Constitution of the Government know perfectly well that it was never contemplated at the beginning to confer any such power upon Congress, it is the duty of all good citizens to cry aloud at all times for the abandonment of this war doctrine and the return of the Government to its old and wise landmarks. We say, therefore, notwithstanding a war decision of a war Supreme Court, that the act is wholly foreign to the purposes, intentions and limitations of the Constitution, and that it should be repealed.

When the Supreme Court decided that Congress had no power to convert a piece of paper into a dollar by making it a legal tender for a dollar the war and revolutionary Congress passed an act authorizing President Grant to pack the Supreme Court with "Greenback" judges. He accordingly did so, and the packed court reversed the first decision and decided that the Constitution did confer upon Congress the power to do this unheard of thing. Does the Dispatch think a decision of the Supreme Court thus made stops the mouth of the intelligent citizen and forbids him to clamor by day and by night to his fellow-citizens that it violates every principle of our Constitution and lavs the foundation for the total overthrow of the Government that our ancestors fntended to establish? If the Dispatch thinks this, The Times does not, and it shall preach against the infamous doc trine while it has life.

The Pennsylvania Department of the Grand Army of the Republic, recently in session at Gettysburg, has proven itself to be a pension-grabbing organization pure and simple. It cares nothing for patriotism, nothing for honor in connection with the pension rolls; all it seeks is pensions, no matter how they are obtained. This was clearly proven by the reso

lutions adopted by that body on Tuesday last, one of which condemned in forcible terms "the attitude of the administration on the pension question," while another "calls a halt upon" the infamous and cowardly onslaught upon poor and deserving soldiers. Now, what is there in the attitude of the administration on the pension question? It simply proposes to drop from the rolls the names of all men illegally and improperly found thereon. All who really deserve and are entitled to pensions will not be interfered there are a dozen manufacturers in the | with by the administration, but all | alleged soldiers illegally pensioned because they have bald heads or two corns on one toe, or have been injured out of the service, and are still able to make a living, will be dropped, as they should be. Even in dropping them, however, the utmost fairness is observed, for no pensioner's name is taken from the list until he has had ample oppor-

tunity to prove his claim. Then the Pennsylvania Grand Army of the Republic denounce "the infamous and cowardly onslaught upon poor and deserving soldiers." The administration, as we have seen, is making no such onslaught, but, on the contrary, is seeking to uphold deserving soldiers by making the pension roll, upon which their names are found, a roll of honor, and by in no way seeking to deprive them of the pensions to which they are justly entitled. "The poor and deserving soldier" is, therefore, under the special protection of the administration, which is trying to secure him in his rights, and to remove him from all contact with bounty jumpers, deserters, camp-followers, and all other kinds of frauds.

The Pennsylvania Department of the Grand Army of the Republic is so evidently intent upon grabbing pensions, that it does not take time to reflect upon the true attitude of the administration toward real and worthy soldiers. If other branches of the order are of the same way of thinking, then the whole concern has ceased to be anything but an organization formed to get all the money possible out of the Treasury by any means possible. In that case, it will soon cease to have any idea of patriotism connected with it, and will rapidly degenerate into a body unworthy of the slightest consideration.

### THE TROUBLE IN SIAM.

The Times' readers will doubtless recall the Times' discussion a month back of the relations developing between France and Siam, and they will doubtless be surprised at the accuracy with which we foretold what was going to occur there, as events now happening before their eyes demonstrate. The only point in which we were in error (if we were in error then) was in our prediction that Great Britain would not permit France to have her own way there without a remonstrance that would probably bring on an armed conflict between the representatives of those two powers. We base this prediction upon England's long established policy of preserving buffer States between her own dominions in the East and those of other European powers. She has treaty relations with the Ameer of Afghanistan, by which she guarantees the integrity of his dominions against encroachments takes to bolster up Persia and the Nepaul. Siam bounds her dominions in the far East, and we did not believe she would stand passively by and see France

would practically obliterate that country as a buffer for her in that quarter. She may yet contemplate offering serious opposition to the complete fruition of the designs of France, though, since France's ultimatum to Slam, it would seem that she must interpose speedily, if she hopes to make her interposition

effective. Great Britain naturally shrinks from a controversy with France, which might lead to war between those two countries that of the quarrel between France and Siam. But while France's demand on Siam is ostensibly for no more than an indemnity for a national insult and certain injuries to French citizens, the observer who keeps informed knows perfectly well that it is the ulterior design of France to push the western boundary of her dominions in Anam to the Mekong river, by which she will aggrandize herself, at the expense of Siam, by acquiring the very large and important

territory lying between. It is a matter of small moment to England whether that territory is possessed by France or Siam. But the whole power of her immense fabric in the East turns upon her prestige. If the idea goes abroad amongst the Asiatics that another European power has appeared there which snubs Great Britain at its pleasure and seizes on the territory of her allies and humiliates them whenever ready, she may look for some manifestations from the sluggish Asiatic mind that will forebode no good for her. At our distance from the scene of action we can look on at the development o events with unruffled serenity. But it is not possible to view the action of the French otherwise than as that of an aggressor, and, when we think of the enormous good to mankind which England's occupation of and just government in India has produced, we are compelled to admit that the world is far more interested in seeing her sway there left undisturbed than it is in seeing France acquire more territory at the risk of inciting domestic troubles for England in

HEAR BOTH SIDES.

We have heard advocates of free silver often assert that they could not get a hearing in the "venal gold bug press." These gentlemen seem to think or pretend to think that a part of the "conspiracy against silver" was the use of British gold in corrupting all the leading newspapers of the country, and was to make them advocate a gold standard, and declare as their belief that sixteen ounces of sliver are not worth as much as one ounce of gold. The Times, although earnestly believing in a gold standard, and equally earnestly believing that sixteen ounces of sliver are not and cannot by any legislation of the United States be made to be worth as much as one ounce of gold, has always kept its columns open for the communications of the best and ablest advocates of free silver. We have several times published the care fully prepared articles of Mr. W. P. St John, the most distinguished supporter of free silver among the bankers of New York, and to-day we give space to an article from Mr. W. C. Elam, the wellknown editor of the Whig, in Readjuster days, who takes up the cudgels for free silver at 16 for 1.

Without reviewing Mr. Elam's argu ments we call his attention to an inac

curacy in his statement when he says: "A quarter of a century before the late war Congress limited the legal tender capacity of silver coin to sums of five dollars." This sweeping statement should be qualified by inserting the word "subsidiary" before the words "silver coin." That is, only five dollars could be legally paid in dimes, quarters and half dollars. The "dollar of our daddles"-the full-sized silver dollar-has always been a legal tender for any amount.

Beyond all doubt our present calamitous condition has been mainly brought about by the action of the people at large themselves, who, having lost faith in the wisdom and honesty of the silver legislation of Congress, began to lese faith in everybody, especially in banks, and so enormous sums were withdrawn, the banks crippled, trade checked and many factories suspended. Let Congress adopt such a simple, straightforward, honest course about gold and silver as to restore to the public mind confidence in their integrity and good sense, and money, which is now locked up, will come to light, and business of all kinds will resume a normal condition.

We cannot too often or too emphatically assert that the people who have the money which all need in business have lost faith in the juggling, shifting. meddling methods of Congress in its treatment of our whole financial system, and they have by degrees withdrawn both cash and credit, and so we see the suffering which is brought upon all classes from the rich capitalist to the laborer, but worse on the laborer than the capitalist. If there is any class of people who should abhor and execrate the wild and desperate free silver demagogue, it is the man who on wages has been working from day to day, and whose employment has been taken away by reason of the "financial stringency."

A DOUBTFUL SUGGESTION.

A press dispatch from Washington represents that Mr. Horace White, of New York, editor of the Evening Post, has prepared a bill adapting to the present national banking system the old New York State banking law, which is to be brought forward in Congress as soon as it meets. What is assumed to be the especially valuable feature of Mr. White's bill is a provision obviating a necessity upon the part of the banks to deposit United States bonds to secure their circulation, and securing the circulation, instead, by a safety fund acquired from a tax of 10 per cent, on their circulation.

We cannot look with favor upon a proposition of this character. Such a tax on the circulation of the banks must come out of the borrowers of money, and it must therefore make interest that much higher.

The world will learn some of these days that paternal and protective government is at war with liberty and civilization, and that the true security for sound banking, as it concerns circulation as well as the safe keeping of deposits, is in the character of those who manage the banks, and not in statutory require-

the United States ship Mohican being fired at by the sealer Alexandria and disabled is denied. It doesn't stand to reason that a sealing ship flying the Hawaiian flag could have made a wreck of an United States cruiser with one little six-pound shot, nor is it at all likely that any sealer would have been rash enough to try any such experiment. The story is one out of whole cloth.

PARADOX RECONCILED OF MONEY Current at Home, Uncurrent Away From Home, Yet Perfectly Good.

Editor Times: State control, whether by one or forty-four heads, can never give us money current at home, uncurrent abroad, yet perfectly good; such money can only be gotten by dissolving the arbitrary partnership between Gov-ernment and banking and currency, and by leaving banking and currency where they belong, in the hands of the people. With Government then no longer master, but the people, what will likely follow? distening to everybody, but especially o "authorities" and the intelligent press. one must conclude that this would never answer, because, besides innumerable other objections, then everybody and every bank would, if not already so, turn rascal and swindle everybody with worth-less notes or rob them of precious de-posits, or, if by miracle, they remained honest, then everybody would equally despoil everybody through imcompetence, so that, able to put faith in nobody, financial ruin and chaos would overtake us-pretty much our fix, by the way, with he best governmental management now. It's funny how imbecile and guileless he people are when it suits one's argunent to have them so. But sufficient isproof of the people's helplessness, imcility and dishonesty is the fact that they generally do manage all other kinds of business successfully. That they man-

manage banking and currency ill, therefore Government must manage But they managed once badly. Granted. And, therefore, they will manage again badly. Yes, provided circumstances are the same now as then; and, provided people have not learned by experience. But conditions and circumstances have altered, and people have learned by ex-perience; therefore to argue from ther to now is as puerile as to make the man wear his boyhood's suit. Conditions are changing almost daily, and The Times had as well seek inspiration for its manot in the methods of thirty or even five years ago as to think to manage

age all other things successfully

ing and currency successfully. But no the usual argument is that because they

banking or currency by what was. Success demands liberty, rejects hard and fast rules, and requires a universal joint, flexible and responsive to changing circumstances, and that is only possible when free to conform promptly to new and unexpected conditions. But Govern-mental control necessarily fails, because, having to act according to hard and fast rules, which, however bad, must operate until repealed, it is irresponsive to new conditions. Witness the Sherman law. conditions. Witness the Sherman law. In the main Government manages banking and currency through laws passed in the throes of civil war. How absurd, there-fore, how utterly absurd, to cling to such laws, yet "authorities," the great dailier all, worship Governmental managemen with the superstitious blindness of idolaters. We need not send abroad to convert idolaters. Idolaters occupy the chief ats of Government, finance and trade Returning now to our muttons, namely

to obtain money uncurrent abroad, yet perfectly good and at the same time clastic and accommodative to good and bad times alike Government must be deposed and the people must manage banking and currently to the contract of rency to suit their convenience. In this way instead of, as Governmental control puires, one shoe for all feet, ther ould be as many different shoes as different feet, and all would be accommo lated. Thus each city has its idiosy dated. Thus each city has its idiosyn-cracy and its special methods of business and were all free to act each would mod-ify its liberty to suit its tastes and ne-cessities. The tastes and necessities of New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Rich-mond, &c., are each different, and to im-pose the same arbitrary restrictions upon notes only in being payable on demand. Nobody scents danger in ordinary prom-issory notes, nor thinks it necessary to regulate their issue, but if either is dan gerous and needs supervision it is the ordinary promissory note, because many ordinary promissory note, because many things may happen or threaten between date and maturity, and the holder is helpless until maturity, whereas demand notes are payable at once and must be redeemed on presentation under penalty of bankruptey. To prevent A issuing time promissory notes would be felt to be a grievous invasion of his rights, but to prevent A issuing demand promissory rotes is felt to be an arrange but that the totes is felt to be no wrong, but that it would be wrong not to prevent him. Singular how capricious usage is.

Coming now to the point, A is ready to issue and B, C, D, &c., to borrow. A, of course, will not issue unless he receives value-that is to say, the means of redeeming his promises, nor will B. C. D. &c., borrow unless they have confidence in A and can profitably use his notes. A will also be careful not to overissue, because excessive issue would beget sus-pleion, and suspicion would hurry back his notes for redemption. Self-interest would compel A to keep scruppilous faith would compel A to keep scrupinous faith with the public, because being able to get at him promptly the public would either ruln him or prevent him from profiting by the loan of his credit. Whenever, therefore, more currency was needed borrowers would apply to the various A's-individuals or other banks-and the iemand would be satisfied and stringency prevented. As long as the public ne the notes they would circulate; when not needed they would return for redemp-

Thus there are a dozen men in Rich mond whose demand notes would have been gladly borrowed at a high inter-se-during the past sixty days, and would still be borrowed to the manifest public relief, and they would have circulated and would still circulate quite as readily is greenbacks. If the A's were strong and well managed corporations like our State Bank, no better currency could or would be desired. The facility of re demption would on the one hand prevent redundance, and the facility of issue yould on the other hand prevent strin-

But this local currency, especially if But this local currency, especially in individual, though perfectly good, would, because unknown, be uncurrent else-where, which, however, would be its best feature, because it would prevent over-issue and thus maintain confidence. Daneer would arise only in case of facility of circulation away from home. Specu-lators and swindlers would then be pretty sure to avail themselves of the opportu-nity to overissue, and thus the materia of panic, redundant promises to pay, would be omnipresent.

would be omnipresent.

The demand promises of corporations would have wider circulation. Thus those of Richmond banks would probably cir-culate freely throughout Virginia and North Carolina; those of New Orleans banks throughout the Southwest; those of Boston throughout New England, while those of some of the New York banks would probably circulate nation-ally. For those leaving home or having business abroad, gold and silver coins or gold and silver exchange would be as

available as now.

But to obtain this desirable money, current at home, uncurrent abroad, yet perfectly good, and preventive both of redundancy and scarcity, government, whether one or forty-four, must retire absolutely from the field and leave cointhe banks, and not in statutory requirements, with government spies to secure observance of them.

It is not surprising that the report about absolutely from the field and leave coinage, banking and currency, as it has left all other business, to the guidance of intelligent self-interest. Leave people or public to take care of seives, and they will do so; make babes of them by prescribing their every step, as the bank act does, and they will be incapable of taking care of themselves. Paternalism is ruin. There will be no safety or satisfaction in State supervision. If there must be master, one master, however, is better than forty-four. B.

THE SHERMAN ACT. William C. Elam Discusses the Proposed

Repeal. Editor The Times: I have given little thought to any financial subject since I took part in fixing the figures of the of Virginia, and in convincing dissentients that these must be accepted. However, I have long had very positive convictions with respect to Federal fin-ance; but before I briefly state some of these, permit me to congratulate all con-cerned upon the final settlement of the State debt, in substantial accordance with the views I had the honor to aid in establishing.

As to the proposed repeal of the so-called Sherman Act:

First, The Federal constitution plainly provides that gold and silver, equally, shall be coin, money and legal tender, and forbids the States to make anything else legal tender. A quarter-century be-fore the late war Congress limited the legal tender capacity of silver coin to sums of five dollars. The next flagrant violation of constitutional direction and intent in this matter was by the act of February, 1873, which sought, not to de-monetize, but, to "discoinage" silver, partially by forbidding the coinage of the silver dollar, and leaving silver as a mere subsidiary coin. This step to-ward the "discoinage" of filver, as soon as it was generally known, aroused the reople to demand the free and equal coinage of silver; and this led to the com-

It follows, from what has been said, that I am opposed to the unconditional repeal of this act, and reverting to the policy of "discoinage." Moreover, the evidence that they will manage bankpresent act has given us a greatly needed increase of currency, and has otherwise done much good, without being at all responsible for the recent foreign demanage all other things well they will mand for gold (unless this demand were part of a conspiracy against the act), or for the concurrent bank suspensions. the latter, indeed, affording us a very salutary revelation of rascality and reck-lessness. In fact, if the gold demand was bona fide and not factious, the silver certificates (as so accommodatingly redeemed at the Treasury) furnished a ready and easy means to obtain the needed gold: the government, meanwhile, not being at all hurt, as it buys its sil-ver at market rates. As for the dollar, it is certainly of full value as a coin, whatever it may be worth as mere silver, and if all our currency is to be backed against the accumulation in the vaults at Washington? Surely the Government is a good custodian; and its vaults ample and secure. On the other hand, whether gold be the standard of value or not, there is not enough of it to form the basis of the world's currency. The foreign demand has just illustrated this fact by showing how a little balance in trade against this country at once reduced our gold reserve below the amount required to meet our outstanding and payable obligations; and this demand, instead of inducing us to adopt the single gold basis, should warn us effectually against that basis.

Second. As the constitution provides and the people demand, gold and silver, equally, should be coin, money and legal tender, and the Government, either directly or through free and equal coinage, should supply enough of both to meet the demands of business, etc., as a cir-Rather than increase the ratio of silver to gold as high as 20 to 1, let it remain at 15.98 to 1. Having reduced silver to the lowest possible price, the schemers will continue to get control of it, and its price will go up more rapidly than it has gone down. At all events, the so-called Trade-Dollar furnishes an object lesson on several points in this connection; and, certainly, if the amount of either metal is to fluctuate according to "purchasing power," or as its value varies under the transactions of trade, speculation, or downsight congregator. pose the same arbitrary restrictions upon all must necessarily hamper and injure some, perhaps all, because, being based on supposed general principles, they would probably apply exactly to none.

Just here it is well to remark that bank notes differ from ordinary promissory notes only in being payable or an entire of money-changers, and, within its constitution of trade, speculation, or downright conspiracy, we can have no stable money, and we might as well-nay better—go back to barter, or rely on gold and silver bullion as mediums of exchange. The great government of a great country should not be the confederate of money-changers, and, within its constitution, or downright conspiracy, we can have no stable money, and we might as well-nay better—go back to barter, or rely on gold and silver bullion as mediums of exchange. ounds, it should disdain to be thrall cat'spaw of either Wall Street, or Thread-Street, or of both combined Having provided constitutional coin,

Having provided constitutional coin, money and legal tender, government itself, or through properly secured and regulated banks, State or National, or both, should furnish a sufficient paper currency to supply the ordinary demand of trade and popular convenience. As the people prefer paper for common use, they must understand, that, though it be untimately redeserable in gold or silver, or timately redeemable in gold or silver, or an equivalent, somebody's or something's credit must be sometimes, inevitably, accepted and confided in temporarily. we can have no adequate paper currency at all; but, with this proviso, a safe and efficient currency can be devised by honest statesmen and experienced financiers.

But no paper issue should be allowed of less denomination han five dollars. Postal notes and orders now fully meet every real necessity for small bills there should be no charge for issuing these notes and orders.

That the Government should pay its coin and silver obligations in gold exclusively, is all well enough, provided it has plenty of gold, and can thus pay it out plenty of gold, and can without discrediting its own constitutional silver coin. It is to be feared, however, that neither of these provisos is observed, and that we are builted and blackmailed in this matter-presenting a spectacle of timidity and weakness not at all edifying or profitable. Neither the credit of government, nor the "parity" of the two coins, is to be maintain by cringing to truculence. The war is over and we need men at Washington of

pluck and resource enough to vindicate government against intimidation in its finance, coin and currency. Contracts in Confederate money were equitably scaled down afterwards, although the depreciation of the money was the fate of war. Mr. Gladstone asked in the House of Commons if measures had been taken to protect or compensate those liable to lose by the acof the East Indian Council in regard to silver, replied (very truly) that it was not usual to take such measures in cases of the kind. No! If it were usual, these sordid and wicked schemes to enrich the few at the cost of the many would not be so eagerly pressed nor so readily adopted. W. C. ELAM.

Ealdham (near Trevilian), Va., July 17,

Make Baste to Defend Yourself Make Haste to Defend Yourself
If you live in a locality where malaria
is prevaient, with a preventive that experience indicates as the most reliable
of medical safeguards—Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Entirely free from the objections—and they are valid ones—which
attach to the mineral alkaloid quinine,
it is far more effective, and its effects are
not even scant, but lasting, unlike those
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land—and none more beautiful and more
fertile—which at no season of the year
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defense against every form of malarial disease. For Mousness, also, it is an acknowledged specific, and it is a potent remedy for constipation, dyspepsia, rheu-matism and an impoverished condition of the blood. RICHMOND, VA., July 20, 1893. You are urgently asked to be at the circuit court-room to morrow (Friday) night at 8:30 o'clock, to go before the City Democratic Committee in the interest of Colonel Buford, as the date and plans for the forthcoming primary are to be decided at that time. Very truly, WM. L. WHITE, Secretary Buford Organization.

TIMES' DAILY FASHION HINTS. In Sunlight Tints...The Cream, the Pale

Yellow and the Burnt Shades.



Laces and organdies, and dotted mus-lins and lawns, and all the other cool, sheer materials have been used to good effect this summer. The lace flouncing and the satin ribbons that have trimmed them have been put on in so many ways that one day the dressmaker sat down under which government makes its current purchase of silver and coins so many millions of dollars monthly.

that one day the dressmaker sat down in despair, for she realized that she had come to the end of her resources. There wasn't an idea left in her head. She felt wasn't an idea left in her head. She felt perfectly sure that every possible way of draping and trimming had been exhausted, and that there was no chance of

But behold a maiden tripping into her parlors with beaming face! She has an idea; she has been awaiting one for sev-eral days and at last it has come. Here is the result of it, as she and the

Here is the result of it, as she and the dressmaker worked it out together.

A creamy ogandie, with pale yellow tints in the sprays, was thrown over a delicate yellow silk. A deep flouncing of point was caught up high on the sides of the skirt with rich velvet hows of burnt yellow. In the front the lace fell lower, caught with another bow. Over the slightly gathered bodice a Marie Antionette fichu was caught together at th bosom with another knot of the velvet, and two rows went around the waist, one dancing off lower down, and each adorn ed with a chou.

The Planters' National Bank in its dealings with its customers is liberal, and endeavors to advance the interests of its patrons. Accounts solicited and every at-tention promised.

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CORNER BROAD AND ADAMS STREETS.

## FRIDAY, Remnant Day

which we believe a wise one, we have for many years past set aside FRIDAY of each week as a time when all accu-mulated odds and ends of stock-short lengths, remnants, soiled, mussed and tumbled goods of every kind-are to be

Realizing from the start that in order vall than is usually asked for the goods we adopt the reciprocal plan of A VERY LOW PRICE for all such remnant articles, while they are still fresh and de-sirable. This is the explanation of our weekly

"Remnant Day," and a little thought will enable one to see that it is a most ECONOMICAL SHOPPING DAY.

COTTON DRESS GOODS.

20 remnants, Satin Stripe Organdles, 5 remnant price 10c. per yard. 800 yards Steel River Percales, 27 inches wide, all colors, 2 to 10 yard pieces. Reg-ular price 6 1-4c. per yard, remnant price

REMNANTS IN EMBROIDERIES.

Three Batiste Embroidered Dress Patterns, consisting of 4 1-2 yards 45 inch skirting with 4 1-2 yards narrow embroidery to match. Tan embroidered with black; white embroidered with shrimp black; white embroidered with shrimp pink; brown embroidered with Persian colors; were \$11.72 and \$12.38 per pattern, remnant price \$2.50 per pattern.

GLOVE REMNANTS.

1 lot Dark Red Kid Gauntlets, sizes 51-2, 3-4 and 6; were \$1.75; now \$1. 1 lot Black Kid Gauntlets, sizes 5 3-4 and 6; were \$1.50; now \$1. 1 lot Tan Kld Gauntlets, sizes 5 1-2 to 6 1-2; were \$1.75; now \$1.50. 1 lot Blue Mousq. Suede Gloves, sizes 5 1-2, 5 3-4, 6 1-4 and 6 1-2; were \$1.75; now

3 pair 5-button Gray Kid Gloves, sizes 6 1-2 and 6 2-4; were \$1.50; now 50c ITEMS IN BASEMENT.

5 Glass Water Pitchers, 25c., reduced to

3 Finger Bowls, Mc., reduced to 19c. 4 Breakfast Sets-Sugar Bowls, Cream Pitcher, Spoon Holder and Butter Dish, 25c., reduced to 19c.—whole set. Porcelain Tea Pots, plated cover, 50c. and 35c.; now 30c. and 35c. 30 Glass Pickle Dishes, 5c.; reduced to 3c. each.

FOR MEN. Men's Striped Balbriggan Half-hose, all sizes, 25c.; reduced to 21c.

Men's Teck Ties, nearly all in dark colors, were 35c. and 50c. each; now 25c.

REMNANTS-MEN'S DEPARTMENT. 3 Night-Shirts, 1 plain white, size 17 1-2; 2 with red embroidered fronts, size 17,

2 with red embroidered fronts, size to price 42c.; were 50c. 5 Men's Hopsacking Shirts, light blue and red stripe, sizes—2 14, 1 14 1-2, 2 16 1-2, price 75c.; were 41.25. 5 pair Men's Gray Half Hose, size 9 only, price 18c.; were 25c. 3 pairs Men's Balbriggan Half Hose, size 11 only, light weight, price 18c.; were 25c.

WOODWARD & LOTHROP.



Buy Nothing Until You See Our Reduced Prices.

It's July-a very dull July made busy by extensive reductions. Our Gift Sale still in progress.

MEYER'S, Sixth and Broad.

# GREAT CUT

IN THE PRICES OF SUMMER

# Low Cut Shoes!

Misses' and Child's OXFORD TIES, Dongola Kid, Patent Leather Tips Spring Heels, only 50c., formerly \$1.

Ladies' Gray and Tan SUEDE OX-FORD TIES, \$1.50, formerly \$1.99, \$2.50 and \$3.

A few pairs size 24 left in those 65c. OX-Some few pairs left of sizes 13; and 1

in those 89c. SLIPPERS. 35c. SHOES FOR BABIES in Tan Goat, old price 60c.

LAST GO at those \$1.25 OXFORDS of the \$3.00 and \$4.00 grades left, sizes 1. 11 and 2.

Gents' \$2.00 TAN LACED SHOES now \$1.50. Misses' RED OXFORD TIES, cut from

\$2.00 to 75c. Great stock of TRUNKS at Factory

Dry Goods Store JACOB MAY & SON,

607 BROAD STREET.

WITH THE BREAKING UP

Comes the Demand for

BOYS' BICYCLES!

We have made our usual preparations for this trade and are showing beautiful little pneumatic machines at \$35 and upwards. The "LITTLE SCORCHER"

are the favorites.

Exclusive agency for Columbia, Rambler, Remington and Majestic Safeties. We are showing a beautiful pneumatic tired men's machine at \$85 cash.

A. K. & C. E. SCHAAP. 519 E. Broad St. Cycle and Sporting Depot, PHONE 888-

SCHOOLS.

VIRGINIA AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE, at BLACKSBURG, VA.—Twenty-two instructors; thoroughly equipped shops; laboratories and infirmary; farm of as acres; steam heating and electric lights in dormitories; degree course in agriculture, horticulture, civil, mechanical and electrical engineering, applied chemistry and general science. Shorter courses in practical agriculture courses in practical agricultural and practical mechanics. Total cost for session of nine months, including tuition and other fees, clothing ing tuition and other fees, clothles, board, washing, text-books, medical at-tendance, etc., about \$175. Cost to State student, \$145. Next session begins september 21, 1893. For catalogue, to J. M. M'BRYDE, Ph. D. LL.D.

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